(*Q. dumosa*) much more closely than the other in habit, characters of the twigs, mucronate lobes and teeth of leaves. Furthermore, the characters most suggestive of *Q. lobata* parentage (i.e., the fruit character and the nature of the leaf pubescence) are both common on other varieties of *Q. dumosa* (e.g., the variety *Alvordiana* Jepson) which could not possibly be related to *Q. lobata.* The strongest argument against the assumption of *Q. lobata* parentage is the existence of several intermediates between the variety here described and typical *Q. dumosa,* while an examination of some fifteen hundred sheets of southern California oaks has not revealed a specimen suggestive of an intermediate between this variety and *Q. lobata.*

Though the variety *Kinselae* is probably of very local distribution in its typical extreme form, forms of *Q. dumosa* strongly suggestive of this variety have been seen from Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. Among these are the following specimens: Brea Canyon, Los Angeles County, February 26, 1921, *E. A. Spalding* without number (Baker Herbarium, Pomona College 18616); Santa Anita Canyon, San Gabriel Mountains, Los Angeles County, July 4, 1933, *J. A. Ewan 7852.* In both these the leaves are much more coriaceous than in the variety *Kinselae,* and the lobing of the leaves hardly amounts to more than coarse serration. The specimen collected by Ewan is rather densely tawny-tomentose on the leaves beneath.

Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C., February, 1939.

A NEW SPECIES OF ERIOGONUM FROM BAJA CALIFORNIA

Ira L. Wiggins

Eriogonum Vollmeri sp. nov. Herba perennis erecta 1.5–2.5 m. alta; caulibus gracilibus ad basim glabris glaucis, internodiis clavatis paululum inflatis 2–3.5 dm. longis; laminis foliorum ellipticis 2.5–4 cm. longis apicem acutis vel obtusis subter lanatis dense supra glabris tarde; petiolis gracilibus 5–10 cm. longis; stipulis anularibus 2–3-dentatis 2–4 mm. altis; involucris solitariis sessilibus 5–6 mm. longis cylindro-campanulatis leviter 5-dentatis dense lanatis; floribus luteolis 2.9–3.2 mm. altis, segminibus exterioribus oblongo-spathulatis segminibus interioribus linearo-spathulatis; staminibus 9 inclusis basim pubescentibus; fructu triquetro gracili et apicem acuto.

Erect herbaceous perennial 1.5–2.5 m. high, with 2–12 slender, virgate stems from a sturdy woody rootstock; stems glabrous and slightly glaucous near the base, gradually becoming floccose-lanate toward the summit, the lower internodes narrowly clavate, 2.0–3.5 dm. long, 4–6 mm. in diameter at the base, about twice as

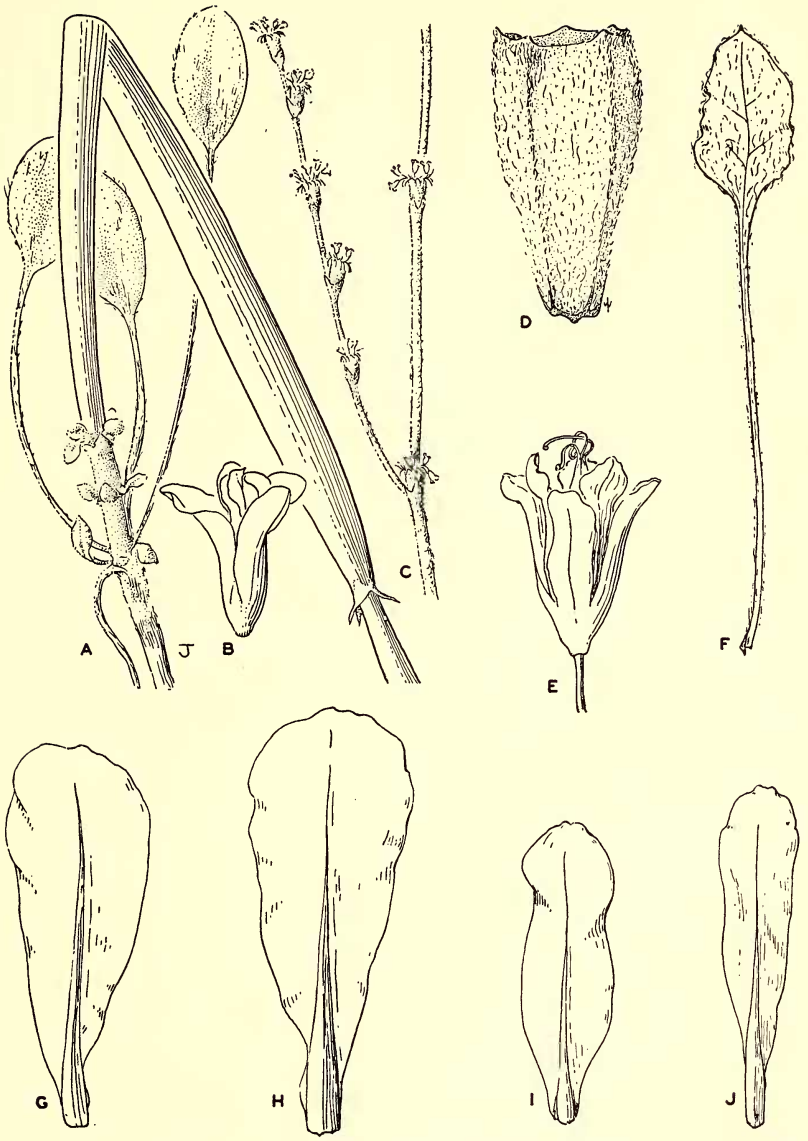

PLATE 13. ERIOGONUM VOLLMERI WIGGINS: *A*, base of plant, × ⅔; *B*, flower, × 6.6; *C*, branch of inflorescence, × ⅔; *D*, involucre, × 6.6; *E*, older and larger flower, × 6.6; *F*, basal leaf, × ⅔; *G*, outer perianth segment of *Eriogonum elongatum* Benth., × 12.6; *H*, inner perianth segment of *E. elongatum*, × 12.6; *I*, outer perianth segment of *E. Vollmeri*, × 12.6; *J*, inner perianth segment of *E. Vollmeri*, × 12.6.

thick 5–8 cm. below the summit of the internode, gradually shorter and narrower, with less swollen apex toward the inflorescence, all except the uppermost fistulose, branching sparingly in the upper one-fourth of the plant; leaves basal, the blades elliptic, 2.5–4 cm. long, 1.5–2.5 cm. wide, on slender petioles 5–10 cm. long, with elliptic, fasciculate leaves 5–10 mm. long in the axils, white-tomentose beneath, tardily semiglabrate on the upper surface; sheathing stipules at nodes above the base dark red-brown, containing dense mats of white wool within their cusps, 2–3-toothed, the teeth narrowly triangular, 2–4 mm. high; inflorescence of several slender, erect, virgate branches 1–4 dm. long; involucres solitary, sessile, cylindro-campanulate, 2–3 mm. in diameter, 5–6 mm. long, obscurely 5-angled, faintly 5-toothed to subtruncate at the apex, densely lanate, the wool rusty-red along the angles and near the apex; flowers 15–30 in each involucre, pale yellow or sometimes tinged with pink, 2.8–3.2 mm. high, glabrous, the outer perianth segments oblong-spatulate, slightly spreading at the apex, the inner linear-spatulate, erect, slightly longer than the outer segments, both obtuse to faintly emarginate at the apex; stamens 9, about equaling the perianth segments, but the filaments sharply inflexed at the tips, thus included; anthers white or faintly yellow; achene triquetrous, the angles obtuse, the slender body gradually tapering into the narrow beak which is about one third as long as the body.

Type. Rocky soil along an arroyo about one mile north of La Palisada, northern end of the Sierra San Pedro Martir, Baja California, Mexico, altitude 1230 meters, *Ira L. Wiggins 9123*, Sept. 25, 1938 (Dudley Herbarium of Stanford University, no. 263,148).

Eriogonum Vollmeri seems to be related most closely to *E. elongatum* Benth., from which it differs in having more strict, less branched, taller stems which are glabrous or essentially so at the base; more conspicuously inflated internodes; longer petioles; smaller yellow flowers with narrower perianth lobes than those of *E. elongatum* (pl. 13, G–J); white to light yellow instead of pink or red anthers; and filaments sparingly villous at the base.

This species is named in honor of Dr. Albert M. Vollmer, of San Francisco, whose generosity made possible the trip into the Sierra San Pedro Martir, and who first called to my attention this graceful *Eriogonum*.

Flowering and fruiting plants were seen in abundance along the arroyos and on the lower slopes of the adjacent hills from the vicinity of La Palisada almost to Valle de la Trínidad. Salve Meling, our guide, thought that it also grows along the eastern escarpment of the Sierra San Pedro Martir southward for a distance of seventy-five or a hundred miles.

Stanford University,
November 10, 1939.